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Bognor Regis Urban District



REPORT

ON THE STATE OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOGNOR REGIS

1970

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

including Reports by

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

and

THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER

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CONTENTS

	Page
SECTION I STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA	11
SECTION II PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES 	14
SECTION III GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA	17
SECTION IV HOUSING 	25
SECTION V INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD 	28
SECTION VI SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA 	35
SECTION VII METEOROLOGICAL 	39



STATISTICAL TABLES

	Page
TABLE I GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS, 1900-1970 ...	6
TABLE II VITAL STATISTICS OF BOGNOR REGIS AND OF THE COUNTY OF WEST SUSSEX, 1970	10
TABLE III CAUSES OF DEATH, 1970 	12
TABLE IV INFANT MORTALITY, 1970 	13
TABLE V INFECTIOUS DISEASE - AGE INCIDENCE, 1970 ...	14



Members of the Urban District Council of Bognor Regis, 1970-71

F. W. SHEARING, ESQ., (Chairman of the Council)

D. W. HANSFORD, ESQ., (Vice-Chairman)

A. G. I. ANDERSON, Esq.
 F. A. AVARD, Esq.
 G. A. BLOOMFIELD, Esq.
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 E. J. CHANDLER, Esq.
 J. T. COLE, Esq.
 Mrs. M. CULVER
 A. J. DONOVAN, Esq.
 A. JAMES, Esq.
 D. G. LARCOMBE, Esq.
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 R. I. MATTHEWS, Esq.
 P. NORTON, Esq.
 H. PARFREMENT, Esq.
 A. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.
 L. E. WALWIN, Esq.

 Public Health and Housing Committee

Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

R. I. MATTHEWS, Esq., (Chairman)
 H. PARFREMENT, (Vice-Chairman)
 F. A. AVARD, Esq.
 J. T. COLE, Esq.
 A. JAMES, Esq.
 F. J. MARLES, Esq.

The undermentioned Committees of the Council are concerned with matters of public health:-

Committee	Responsible for:
Public Health and Housing Committee	General Public Health. Housing.
Highways and Foreshore Committee	Sewers and Sewerage. Refuse Collection and Disposal. Cesspool Emptying. Public Conveniences. Street and Foreshore Cleansing. Gully Emptying.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT

Officers

D. WARREN BROWNE

M. R. C. S. , L. R. C. P. , D. T. M. & H. , D. P. H.
Medical Officer of Health

R. G. COYSH

M. A. P. H. I. , M. R. S. H.
(Cert of R. S. I. and S. I. Exam. Joint Board as
Sanitary Inspector; Certs. of R. S. I. as Inspector
of Meat and Other Foods; Cert of R. S. I. in
Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and
Public Works. City & Guilds of London Institute
(College of Technology) Finalist, Sanitary & Science)
Chief Public Health Inspector.

L. ALLATT

A. C. C. S.
(Final Cert. in Local Government and Public
Administration of Corporation of Certified
Secretaries)
Chief Administrative Assistant.

A. MILNER

M. A. P. H. I.
(Cert of R. S. I. and S. I. Exam. Joint Board as
Sanitary Inspector; Cert. of R. S. I. as Inspector of
Meat and Other Foods; National Building Certificate)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

R. SMITH

M. A. P. H. I.
(Cert of P. H. I.'s Education Board; Diploma of
R. S. H. as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods;
Diploma of R. S. H. as Smoke Inspector.)
Additional Public Health Inspector.

R. J. MOORES

M. A. P. H. I.
Pupil Public Health Inspector (to 12.12.70)
(Diploma of Public Health Inspector's Education
Board as Public Health Inspector)
Additional Public Health Inspector (from 12.12.70)

C. DALE

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

MRS. F. M. MOTH

MISS J. D. RAWLINSON

MISS W. PARSONS (to 16.1.70)

MISS S. I. MOORE (from 1.7.70)
Clerk/Shorthand/Typists

H. V. HACKLETON

Rodent Officer/General Foreman

Other Appointments and Duties

Medical Officer of Health, City of Chichester
School Medical Officer, West Sussex County Council
Consultant Venereologist, Chichester and
Graylingwell Hospital Management Committee.

Inspector under Petroleum Acts;
Inspector under Prevention of Damage by Pests
Act, 1949; Shops Inspector under Shops Act,
1950; Inspector under Pet Animals Act, 1951;
Inspector under Heating Appliances (Fireguards)
Act, 1952; Improvement Officer.

Meteorological Observer.

CONSULTANTS:-

D. J. H. PAYNE, M. B. , B. S. , M. R. C. S.
(Director, Public Health Laboratory,
Portsmouth)

R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
(County Analyst)

I. H. HAGGIS, M. R. C. V. S.
(Veterinary Surgeon)

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Bognor Regis.

July, 1971.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the public health and sanitary circumstances of Bognor Regis for the year 1970.

VITAL STATISTICS

Deaths. Once again deaths (617) exceeded births (416). Reference to pages 6 and 8, column 9, will show clearly how this imbalance has been continuing annually since 1949, and that the trend had actually started in 1936 but was checked during the war and immediate post-war years 1942-48. Even so, this excess of deaths over births is still proportionately less than in some other south coast resorts. The adjusted death rate of 9 per 1000 of the population is the lowest so far recorded. Of these deaths:-

513 or 83% were of persons over 65 years
344 or 56% were of persons over 75 years
233 or 38% were of persons over 80 years
59 or 10% were of persons over 90 years (two of whom were over 100 years)

Births. Of the 416 live births, 35 were illegitimate in that they occurred "out of wedlock". This is 15 fewer illegitimate births than in the previous year, and represents 8.4 per cent of all live births, compared with 11.7 per cent in the previous year and 11.9 per cent two years earlier. It would be safe to assume that this reduction is due to the increased availability of contraception advice and to termination of pregnancies under the new Act, rather than to any change in the pattern of sexual behaviour.

HOUSING STANDARDS

In these days when many, if not yet a majority of, householders own motor cars costing not only a considerable capital outlay, but also several pounds a week to run, and which reach zero value within a few years, it is regrettable that local authorities should have to design and build houses to the low Parker-Morris standard. This standard even today is lamentably low, and the houses so built - to last 60 to 100 years or more - will be both unsuitable and unacceptable long before they are half that age.

Heating, sound and heat insulation, size of bedrooms, size of kitchen, space for sophisticated domestic appliances are only some of the design-aspects to be considered on a long-term basis. Unhappily, modification of completed dwellings is either impossible or extremely costly.

Washing-machines and deep-freezers both present serious space problems. The washing-machine is all too often housed by necessity in the kitchen, whereas most Victorian houses, however humble, had a scullery or wash-house for sorting and washing dirty clothing and bedding. Many of today's relatively affluent housewives have to combine food-preparation and clothes-washing in the same room which is hygienically undesirable. The increasing use of domestic deep-freezers reflects the changes in house-keeping and shopping patterns of working wives. By the 1980's the number of working wives is expected to double, and deep-frozen convenience foods will undoubtedly be in greater demand than ever. Storage space for such freezers will be a further design problem.

MEALS-ON-WHEELS

Once again I must express my deep appreciation of the work of the W.R.V.S. under the direction of Mrs. C. Cronk, B.E.M., and her deputy, Mrs. J.H. Birchall, until their resignations in July and

September respectively, and then by Mrs. A. Trotter and Miss D. Yardley, in an acting capacity until their appointment as Organiser and Deputy Organiser in 1971. The number of meals provided was as follows: -

Number of meals provided during 1970 -	27,461
Average numbers per day	- 132

The value of the voluntary service to the community rendered for so many years by Mrs. Cronk and Mrs. Birchall is incalculable. During their period of office they have been involved in all the manifold services of the W.R.V.S. catering for the needs of every age group - from, for example, the distribution of welfare foods for babies to the provision of meals-on-wheels for the aged and the sick. Their many friends will wish them a happy and well-earned retirement.

FIRST AID STATION

The First Aid Station was open during the summer season from 23rd May, 1970, to 20th September, 1970.

The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. O.M. Hoar (Commandant, Sx. 88 Detachment, British Red Cross Society) assisted by volunteers from the local British Red Cross Detachments (Bognor Regis Sx. 88 and Chichester Sx. 76).

Altogether 1604 persons received first aid treatment, and 58 lost children were cared for until claimed by their parents.

The value of this service undertaken on behalf of the Council by volunteers of the British Red Cross Society cannot be over-estimated.

STAFF

It is perhaps not widely realised that each year several thousand individual visits are made to the department, very many of which are made by persons seeking urgent advice on many personal matters.

I should like to express my sincere thanks to all the members of the department for their sympathetic and patient reception which they always give to these visitors.

D. WARREN-BROWNE

Medical Officer of Health

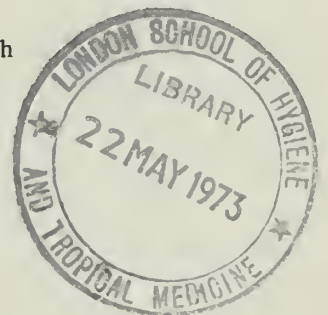


TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	* Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	* Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate		No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1900	4,856	81	16.6	-	73	15.0	-	8	14	172.8	x	x
1901	6,232	108	17.3	-	66	10.5	-	42	7	64.8	x	x
1902	6,439	145	22.5	-	80	12.4	-	65	14	96.5	x	x
1903	6,647	118	17.7	-	76	11.4	-	42	7	59.3	x	x
1904	6,854	137	19.9	-	82	11.9	-	55	17	124.0	x	x
1905	7,062	118	16.7	-	71	10.0	-	47	15	127.1	x	x
1906	7,269	131	18.0	-	66	9.0	-	65	11	83.9	x	x
1907	7,477	133	17.7	-	75	10.0	-	58	9	67.6	x	x
1908	7,685	121	15.7	-	69	8.9	-	52	10	82.6	x	x
1909	7,892	132	16.7	-	103	13.0	-	29	11	83.3	x	x
1910	8,100	130	16.0	-	82	10.1	-	48	7	53.8	10	1.23
1911	8,191	153	18.6	-	105	12.8	-	48	15	98.0	13	1.58
1912	8,387	133	15.8	-	110	13.0	-	23	16	120.0	10	1.19
1913	8,583	151	17.5	-	112	13.0	-	39	14	92.7	16	1.86
1914	8,779	165	18.7	-	122	13.8	-	43	13	78.7	13	1.48
1915	8,779	132	15.0	-	104	13.5	-	28	9	68.1	10	1.30
1916	8,348	121	14.6	-	92	12.0	-	29	3	24.7	12	1.43
1917	8,995	115	12.5	-	105	13.0	-	10	5	43.4	13	1.44
1918	9,299	123	13.2	-	121	14.5	-	2	8	65.0	14	1.50
1919	9,738	122	13.9	-	107	11.5	-	15	6	49.1	13	1.48
1920	9,722	172	19.7	-	111	12.7	-	61	7	40.6	14	1.60
1921	11,490	131	11.4	-	112	9.7	-	19	9	68.7	19	1.65
1922	11,580	118	10.2	-	110	9.5	-	8	7	59.3	14	1.21
1923	11,670	109	9.3	-	101	8.6	-	8	7	64.2	13	1.11
1924	12,180	127	10.4	-	114	9.3	-	13	7	55.1	24	1.97
1925	12,800	174	13.6	-	117	9.1	-	57	6	34.5	14	1.00
1926	14,022	169	12.0	-	130	9.2	-	39	7	41.4	20	1.42
1927	14,800	169	11.4	-	130	8.8	-	39	10	59.2	16	1.08
1928	15,200	179	11.1	-	137	9.9	-	42	9	50.3	17	1.12
1929	14,360	164	11.4	-	163	11.3	-	1	4	24.4	27	1.88
1930	15,750	162	10.3	-	146	9.3	-	16	11	68.0	21	1.33
1931	12,600	168	13.3	-	149	11.8	9.7	19	5	30.0	26	2.06
1932	13,080	169	12.9	-	152	11.6	9.6	17	5	30.0	31	2.37
1933	17,530	202	12.3	-	202	12.3	10.2	0	13	64.0	35	2.13
1934	17,990	225	12.5	-	215	11.9	9.8	10	14	62.2	32	1.77
1935	18,440	226	12.3	-	224	12.1	10.0	2	9	39.8	37	2.00
1936	18,930	235	12.4	-	267	14.1	11.7	-32	10	42.6	57	3.01
1937	19,560	248	12.7	-	282	14.4	11.9	-34	11	44.4	40	2.04
1938	19,890	260	13.1	-	272	13.7	11.4	-12	14	53.8	27	1.36
1939	22,650	259	12.5	-	280	12.4	10.3	-21	6	22.1	43	1.89
1940	23,410	252	10.8	-	313	13.4	11.3	-61	8	31.7	40	1.07
1941	21,260	269	12.7	-	345	16.2	-	-76	11	40.9	56	2.63
1942	20,970	402	19.2	-	346	16.5	-	56	19	47.3	51	2.43
1943	19,950	387	19.4	-	335	16.8	-	52	21	54.3	62	3.11
1944	21,360	394	18.4	-	329	15.4	-	65	13	33.0	56	2.62
1945	22,590	351	15.5	-	342	15.1	-	9	12	34.2	42	1.86
1946	24,330	402	16.5	-	341	14.0	-	61	15	37.3	68	2.79
1947	25,090	458	18.2	-	339	13.5	-	119	11	24.0	61	2.43
1948	25,800	383	14.8	-	316	12.2	-	67	16	41.8	51	1.98
1949	25,530	334	13.1	-	361	14.1	10.4	-27	8	23.9	58	2.27
1950	25,550	302	11.8	12.8	374	14.6	10.8	-72	7	23.2	57	2.23

STATISTICS 1900-1970

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected Total	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate				By Council	by other persons		
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1586	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1625	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1773	x	x	x	x	x
x	x	x	x	x	x	1797	x	x	x	x	x
8	0.98	5	0.60	4.3	0.85	1840	72	-	-	£48,479	x
6	0.73	4	0.49	0.95	3.40	1885	66	-	-	£48,845	x
6	0.72	4	0.47	0.9	1.2	1994	54	-	-	£56,404	x
15	1.74	-	-	1.3	0.15	2037	82	26*	-	£60,235	x
9	1.02	-	-	0.6	0.2	2084	51	17*	-	x	x
5	0.65	4	0.52	1.6	2.95	2084	10	-	-	£62,016	x
6	0.79	1	0.12	0.6	0.2	2092	4	-	-	£62,392	x
5	0.55	3	0.40	-	1.35	2143	-	-	-	£62,639	x
14	1.50	3	0.30	0.55	2.35	2149	-	-	-	£62,848	x
7	0.80	10	1.10	2.3	11.1	2150	2	-	-	£62,836	x
10	1.14	5	0.60	1.35	8.6	2167	27	7	-	£63,094	x
17	1.48	1	0.08	9.6	1.85	2237	108	66	-	£67,068	£250
9	0.78	-	-	2.05	0.3	2237	31	-	-	£68,134	£200
10	0.85	1	0.08	1.65	0.8	2407	48	-	-	£68,538	£278
6	0.49	4	0.32	1.65	0.5	2543	194	32	68	£75,371	£292
5	0.39	1	0.08	1.72	0.46	2739	254	32	29	£81,888	£320
5	0.36	1	0.07	1.07	0.28	2912	173	41	85	£90,206	£340
9	0.61	1	0.07	1.15	2.03	3155	243	46	54	£96,360	£380
15	0.98	2	0.13	0.72	2.30	3309	154	41	7	£100,676	£390
10	0.69	-	-	1.32	0.70	3384	85	37	-	£154,598	£644
11	0.69	1	0.06	1.52	0.95	3464	80	-	-	£160,456	£635
8	0.63	2	0.16	2.0	2.8	3532	68	-	-	£162,982	£640
7	0.53	2	0.15	3.28	0.92	3613	95	-	-	£165,690	£646
16	0.97	1	0.06	1.46	1.28	5440	282	-	-	£222,265	£863
11	0.61	2	0.10	6.67	1.16	5742	315	-	-	£216,592	£960
12	0.65	-	-	6.39	1.95	6141	400	-	-	£243,433	£970
12	0.63	1	0.05	2.26	2.05	6547	362	6	-	£256,095	£1,046
10	0.51	1	0.05	1.6	1.2	6853	332	44	8	£285,996	£1,105
11	0.55	1	0.05	2.1	0.7	7049	187	-	-	£299,515	£1,147
8	0.35	1	0.04	1.3	0.7	7246	57	-	-	£311,852	£1,220
11	0.47	1	0.04	2.2	0.5	7263	4	-	-	£311,118	£1,138
17	0.80	1	0.05	2.8	0.09	7269	-	-	-	£309,262	£950
16	0.76	2	0.09	2.1	0.4	7254	-	-	-	£309,004	£1,161
14	0.70	3	0.15	3.0	0.5	7234	-	-	-	£308,778	£1,100
9	0.42	2	0.09	1.2	0.2	7244	-	-	-	£307,198	£1,150
11	0.49	-	-	1.5	0.09	7266	-	-	-	£307,430	£1,200
8	0.33	3	0.12	2.01	0.16	7508	46	-	-	£309,816	£1,230
9	0.36	2	0.07	2.79	+	7537	95	59	-	£318,403	£1,260
10	0.39	1	0.04	3.79	+	7650	51	25	-	£318,137	£1,290
9	0.35	1	0.04	0.78	+	7861	134	104	-	£325,302	£1,306
11	0.43	-	-	0.70	+	7906	77	43	6	£330,258	£1,360

TABLE
GENERAL AND VITAL

Year	Estimated Population Registrar General	Births			Deaths			Population Natural Increase or Decrease	Infant Mortality		Cancer Deaths	
		No.	• Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate	No.	• Crude Rate	Adjusted + Rate		No.	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1951	25,000	271	10.8	11.6	410	16.4	11.9	-139	10	36.9	60	2.40
1952	24,860	308	12.4	13.3	382	15.4	11.2	-74	5	16.2	74	2.98
1953	24,790	297	12.0	12.8	360	14.5	10.6	-63	6	20.2	78	3.15
1954	25,050	301	12.0	14.4	392	15.6	10.5	-91	12	39.9	81	3.23
1955	25,370	285	11.2	13.5	401	15.8	10.6	-116	13	45.6	67	2.64
1956	25,710	295	11.5	13.8	391	15.2	10.9	-96	13	44.1	70	2.72
1957	25,960	307	11.8	14.2	403	15.5	11.2	-96	12	39.1	70	2.70
1958	26,080	320	12.3	14.7	423	16.2	11.7	-103	10	31.3	85	3.26
1959	26,310	306	11.6	13.9	459	17.4	12.6	-153	8	26.1	83	3.15
1960	26,920	354	13.2	15.8	519	19.3	13.9	-165	12	33.9	96	3.57
1961	27,200	329	12.1	14.5	479	17.6	12.7	-150	4	12.2	98	3.60
1962	28,070	366	13.0	14.2	453	16.1	13.1	-87	7	19.1	90	3.21
1963	28,620	409	14.3	18.9	538	18.8	11.7	-129	13	31.8	96	3.35
1964	29,620	388	13.1	17.3	489	16.5	10.2	-101	2	5.2	93	3.14
1965	30,590	431	14.1	20.9	572	18.7	9.7	-141	8	18.6	115	3.76
1966	30,800	394	12.8	19.1	605	19.6	10.2	-211	4	10.2	135	4.38
1967	30,840	419	13.6	20.2	549	17.8	9.4	-130	7	16.7	105	3.40
1968	31,220	417	13.4	19.9	630	20.2	10.5	-213	8	19.2	143	4.58
1969	31,710	426	13.4	21.1	641	20.2	9.7	-215	11	25.8	131	4.13
1970	32,360	416	12.9	20.3	617	19.1	9.0	-201	10	24.0	134	4.14

- * "Crude birth rates and death rates" show the number of births and deaths per 1,000 of the population,
- + "Adjusted birth and death rates" are the "crude birth and death rates" adjusted by the Area Comparability Factors for births and deaths, to allow for variation of age and sex constitution of the local population in relation to the average type of population, so that a true comparison can be made with the birth and death rates for the country as a whole, and also other local areas.
- ‡ Population figure of 16,400 was used in calculating rate for 1933.

STATISTICS 1900-70 (continued)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Deaths		Deaths from Zymotic Disease		Scarlet Fever Attack Rate	Diphtheria Attack Rate	No. inhabited houses	New houses erected	Houses erected with state assistance		Rateable Value	Sum represented by penny rate
No.	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate				By Council	By other persons		
6	0.24	1	0.04	0.76	+ -	7974	73	63	-	£335,082	£1,340
4	0.16	-	-	0.68	+ -	7992	58	36	3	£337,908	£1,380
2	0.08	-	-	1.2	+ -	8188	160	52	2	£344,756	£1,400
4	0.16	-	-	0.36	+ -	8539	269	102	-	£353,378	£1,435
3	0.12	-	-	0.35	+ -	8921	252	56	6	£594,632	£2,350
2	0.08	-	-	0.08	+ -	9114	227	70	13	£559,108	£2,190
1	0.04	-	-	0.04	+ -	9308	169	34	1	£564,330	£2,240
5	0.19	-	-	0.08	+ -	9520	143	36	-	£588,323	£2,400
3	0.11	-	-	0.34	+ -	9780	147	14	-	£603,074	£2,475
3	0.11	2	0.07	0.37	+ -	9983	181	39	-	£630,583	£2,675
3	0.11	-	-	-	+ -	10208	282	-	-	£666,224	£2,735
3	0.11	-	-	0.07	+ -	10863	397	57	-	£1,826,264	£7,220
1	0.04	-	-	0.35	+ -	10979	235	-	-	£1,855,526	£7,330
2	0.07	-	-	0.03	+ -	11408	394	20	-	£1,932,407	£7,750
2	0.07	-	-	-	+ -	11689	435	74	-	£1,994,418	£8,000
4	0.13	-	-	0.03	+ -	12047	319	34	-	£2,053,270	£8,300
2	0.06	-	-	0.13	+ -	12402	301	25	-	£2,123,533	£8,600
2	0.06	-	-	0.03	+ -	12941	545	50	40	£2,232,111	£9,000
2	0.06	-	-	-	+ -	13272	277	46	-	£2,283,129	£9,250
-	-	1	0.03	0.16	+ -	13481	198	61†	-	£2,322,431	£22,400♢

• Non-assisted.

† The total number of houses built or acquired by the Council up to the end of 1970 is shown on page 25.

+ No cases of diphtheria were notified. (See page 14).

♀ New Valuation List.

x Information not available.

♢ NEW penny rate product.

TABLE II

Vital Statistics of Bognor Regis compared with the
Vital Statistics of the County of West Sussex, 1970.

Figures in brackets are the corresponding figures for 1969.

	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	BOGNOR REGIS
Population estimated by Registrar-General (mid-1970)	283,890 (277,030)	197,440 (192,870)	481,330 (469,900)	32,360 (31,710)
Number of live births	3,572 (3,608)	2,632 (2,639)	6,204 (6,242)	416 (426)
Standardised rate per 1000 population	14.5 (15.1)	17.6 (18.1)	15.6 (16.2)	20.3 (21.1)
Number of deaths	4,635 (4,446)	2,904 (2,785)	7,539 (7,231)	617 (641)
Standardised rate per 1000 population	10.3 (10.1)	9.3 (9.1)	9.9 (9.7)	9.0 (9.7)
Number of deaths of infants under one year	67 (59)	55 (36)	122 (95)	10 (11)
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births	19 (16)	21 (14)	20 (15)	24 (26)
Number of maternal deaths	- (-)	- (1)	- (1)	- (-)
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 total live and still births	- (-)	- (0.4)	- (0.2)	- (-)
Number of deaths from tuberculosis (respiratory system)	4 (4)	2 (1)	6 (5)	- (2)
Death rate from tuberculosis (respiratory system)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	0.01 (0.01)	- (0.06)
Number of deaths from cancer	873 (893)	597 (590)	1,470 (1,483)	134 (131)
Death rate from cancer	3.1 (3.2)	3.0 (3.1)	3.1 (3.2)	4.1 (4.1)

It will be noted that in the Urban Districts deaths exceeded births by 1063, and in the Rural Districts deaths exceeded births by 272. In the Administrative County, as a whole, deaths exceeded births by 1335. In Bognor Regis deaths exceeded births by 201.

STATISTICS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES

Birth rate	16.0 (16.3)
Death rate	11.7 (11.9)
Infant mortality rate	18.0 (18.0)

1. - General Statistics

2. - Social Conditions and Occupations

3. - Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year

Births:-			Total	Males	Females	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 12.9 (Crude) 20.3 (A djusted)					
Live Births -											
Legitimate	381	203	178						
Illegitimate	35	18	17						
			416	221	195						
Still Births -											
Legitimate	7	5	2						
Illegitimate	-	-	-						
			7	5	2						
Total live and stillbirths			423	226	197						
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births					...	...	...	...	...	8.4%	
Deaths:-			617	289	328	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 19.1 (Crude) 9.0 (Adjusted)					
Total number of deaths occurring in Hospitals and Homes						...	...	...	...	...	440
(Percentage of total deaths, 71.3)											
Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth:-											
From Sepsis	Nil
From other causes	Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age						...	...	...	...	...	10
Death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births						...	...	...	...	...	24.0
There were 381 legitimate children born and 10 deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is						...	...	...	...	...	26.2
There were 35 illegitimate children born and no deaths, therefore the death rate per 1,000 is						...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age						...	...	...	...	...	9
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births						...	...	...	...	...	21.6
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age						...	...	...	...	...	8
Early Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births						...	...	...	...	...	19.2
Number of stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week						...	...	...	...	...	15
Perinatal death rate per 1,000 total live births and stillbirths						...	...	...	...	...	35.5
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)						...	...	...	...	...	134

TABLE III

Deaths registered during the year 1970, classified by age and cause

Col: Causes of Deaths 1	Deaths of "Residents" occurring within or without the District in age groups												MALES 14	FEMALES 15
	Total all ages 2	Under 4 weeks 3	4 Weeks and under 1 year 4	1 - 4 5	5 - 14 6	15 - 24 7	25 - 34 8	35 - 44 9	45 - 54 10	55 - 64 11	65 - 74 12	75 and over 13		
1. Enteritis & other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2. Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
3. Malignant neoplasm - oesophagus	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-
4. Malignant neoplasm - stomach	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	8	3
5. Malignant neoplasm - intestine	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	12	12	16
6. Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	15	9	32	3
7. Malignant neoplasm - breast	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	1	-	12
8. Malignant neoplasm - uterus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
9. Leukaemia	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
10. Other malignant neoplasms	39	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	14	15	16	23
11. Benign & unspecified neoplasms	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2
12. Diabetes mellitus	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	4	4
13. Other endocrine etc. diseases	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	3
14. Other diseases of blood etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
15. Mental disorders	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
16. Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
17. Multiple sclerosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
18. Other diseases nervous system	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1
19. Chronic rheumatic heart disease	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	2
20. Hypertensive disease	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	2	7
21. Ischaemic heart disease	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	45	86	76	69
22. Other heart disease	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	29	12	24
23. Cerebrovascular disease	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	14	75	33	69
24. Other circulatory diseases	33	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	24	13	20
25. Influenza	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	4	2
26. Pneumonia	42	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	10	29	17	25
27. Bronchitis and emphysema	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	8	15	3
28. Other respiratory diseases	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	3	5
29. Peptic ulcer	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	3
30. Intestinal obstruction & hernia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
31. Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
32. Other digestive diseases	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	2
33. Nephritis & nephrosis	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2
34. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
35. Other genito-urinary diseases	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
36. Musculo-skeletal system	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
37. Congenital anomalies	6	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	2
38. Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
39. Perinatal mortality - other causes	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
40. Symptoms & ill-defined conditions	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
41. All other accidents	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	4	4	4
42. Suicide & self-inflicted injuries	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	2	2
TOTALS	619	9	1	3	1	4	1	3	16	68	170	343	290	329

The principal causes of death from 1961 to 1970 inclusive are shown in the following table:-

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Pneumonia (all forms)		29	26	24	30	31	24	39	27	42
Bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system	23	27	35	22	31	33	24	29	31	26
Coronary Disease	102	81	104	102	124	119	121	158	182	145
Other Diseases of Heart and blood vessels	98	97	118	99	113	94	124	99	73	84
Cerebrovascular Disease	69	62	71	80	85	109	82	88	106	102
Cancer - Lung, Bronchus	23	15	19	23	30	31	21	34	30	35
- Other sites	75	75	77	70	85	104	85	109	101	99

The causes of deaths of children under one year for the last ten years are as follows:-

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Erythroblastosis foetalis	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature birth	2	4	-	2	5	1	2	1	5	6
Cerebral haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Atelectasis	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Mongolism	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Injury at birth	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
Congenital anomalies	-	3	5	-	2	1	2	2	1	2
All other causes	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
TOTAL - all causes	4	7	13	2	8	4	7	8	11	10

TABLE IV

Infant Mortality 1970

Net deaths from causes at various ages under one year										
Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Gastro-Enteritis	-	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
Injury at birth	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Prematurity	6	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	6
Congenital anomalies	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	2
ALL CAUSES	7	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	10

Net births in the year (Legitimate 381, Illegitimate 35): 416

Net deaths under one year of age (Legitimate 10, Illegitimate Nil): 10

TABLE V

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are details of cases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during 1970, showing in the age analysis columns the final figures after any necessary re-diagnosis:-

Disease	Originally Notified	AGE ANALYSIS (after any necessary correction of diagnosis)										Cases removed to hospital
		Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 plus	Total	
Measles	23	-	6	12	4	1	-	-	-	-	23	-
Dysentery	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Meningitis	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2
Infective Jaundice	22	-	-	-	5	6	1	6	3	1	22	-
Scarlet Fever	5	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	5	1
TOTAL	73	-	6	13	12	8	2	6	4	2	53	3

SECTION II.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

POLIOMYELITIS

For the twelfth successive year, no notifications of Poliomyelitis were received during 1970.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis is available to all persons up to the age of 40 years. Application should be made to the Public Health Department, Town Hall Annexe, Clarence Road, Bognor Regis; the Health Centre, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, or the County Hall, Chichester.

FOOD POISONING

In accordance with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (Section 17) and the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936 (Section 88) every registered medical practitioner attending a person in the district who is or is suspected to be suffering from Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning shall forthwith on becoming aware that such a person is or is suspected to be suffering send to the Medical Officer a notification of the case.

Four notifications of Food Poisoning or suspected Food Poisoning were received during the year, one of which was confirmed. On bacteriological examination of stools by the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, the causative organism isolated from the confirmed case was found to be *Salmonella typhimurium* phage type U.218. No residue of food was available for laboratory investigation, and no particular food was suspected of being the source of infection.

TUBERCULOSIS

Additions to Register

Two cases transferred from other districts were added to the Register during 1970 as shown below. No new cases were notified and no cases were restored to the Register.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
New cases	-	-	-	-	-
Cases transferred from other districts	2	-	-	-	2
Cases restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-
Cases added at time of death	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	-	-	-	2

Removals from Register

Seven cases were removed from the Register during 1970, as follows:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Cases transferred to other districts	1	-	-	-	1
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-
Lost sight of	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Tuberculous	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered	4	1	-	1	6
TOTALS	5	1	-	1	7

Cases on Register

Tuberculosis Cases on the Register 31st December, 1970

Ward	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Central	4	8	12	-	-	-	12
East	9	7	16	3	1	4	20
Felpham	8	3	11	-	2	2	13
North	7	4	11	2	1	3	14
West	4	4	8	1	2	3	11
South	5	4	9	-	1	1	10
TOTALS	37	30	67	6	7	13	80

TUBERCULOSIS (continued)

The following statement shows the mortality from Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary) in Bognor Regis and in England and Wales during the last ten years:-

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population	
		Bognor Regis	England and Wales
1960	4	0.15	0.08
1961	3	0.11	0.07
1962	3	0.11	0.07
1963	1	0.04	0.06
1964	2	0.07	0.05
1965	2	0.07	0.05
1966	5	0.16	0.05
1967	2	0.06	0.04
1968	3	0.09	0.04
1969	2	0.06	0.04
1970	Nil	-	0.03

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

These regulations prohibit any one who is aware that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis from being employed in connection with a dairy in any manner likely to create danger of infection of the milk. No action was necessary during 1970.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172)

This Section relates to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis. No action was found necessary during the year.

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936

This statute gives the Council power on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to prohibit persons in an advanced state of tuberculosis from cooking, preparing, or otherwise handling food. No action was found necessary during the year.

SECTION III

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION

It was found necessary for statutory action to be taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the removal to hospital of one person in need of care and attention, and informal action was taken in respect of 23 persons.

2. BURIAL OR CREMATION OF THE DEAD

During 1970 it was necessary to make arrangements under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the funeral and burial of the bodies of three persons who died in this district, and in circumstances where it appeared that no suitable arrangements had been or were being made otherwise than by the Local Authority. In two other cases, after full investigation it was found possible for the necessary arrangements to be made by relatives. One of these involved registering the death and arranging funeral, etc., on behalf of relatives in Canada.

3. PUBLIC MORTUARY

A modern mortuary built by the Council in 1956, provides adequate mortuary (including 3-body refrigeration unit) and post-mortem facilities for the Urban District and the surrounding Rural areas. 110 bodies were admitted during the year, of which 33 were brought from the Chichester Rural District.

4. FIRST AID STATION

A report of the work of the British Red Cross Society at the First Aid Station, situated in Waterloo Square, was submitted to the Amenities Committee in November, 1970. The Officer-in-Charge was Mrs. O.M. Hoar (Commandant, Sussex 88, British Red Cross Society). She was assisted by volunteers from local Detachments of the British Red Cross Society including British Red Cross Cadets.

The First Aid Station was open from the 23rd May to 20th September, 1970. First Aid was rendered to 1604 persons and 58 lost children were cared for.

I wish to place on record the invaluable service carried out by Mrs. O.M. Hoar and the other volunteers. In addition the Red Cross Cadets assisted in looking after lost children who were cared for and entertained in the room for lost children. It would be difficult to estimate the value of the First Aid Station to the residents and visitors, as it is open for the whole of the season, and the duties are carried out in a most efficient manner. It is felt that this voluntary service is fully appreciated by visitors to the town.

There has been general approval, both by the staff and visitors of the excellent facilities provided, and there is no doubt that the First Aid Station is a great asset to the town.

5. REGISTERED HOMES

There were nine registered Nursing Homes, and twenty-two Homes for Disabled Persons and Old Persons which are under the supervision of the County Council Officers. There are no Maternity Homes in Bognor Regis.

6. BOGNOR REGIS AND DISTRICT CHILDREN'S CARE FUND

The Children's Care Fund was inaugurated in 1932 by Dr. H.M. Ayres to assist necessitous cases among the children living in Bognor Regis, and is entirely supported by voluntary contributions.

Help, usually in the form of footwear and clothing, is given particularly to the children of unsupported mothers, or where there is sickness, handicap, or unemployment in the home. Any other special needs of such children are considered, and assistance given where appropriate.

The Committee have been indebted to supporters of the Fund for gifts of left-off clothing and toys which are distributed to those less fortunate children.

7. LEGISLATION IN FORCE

List of Local Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and relating to the public health:-

ACTS -

Bognor Urban District Council Act, 1928: Parts V, VI and X (certain sections).

Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936: Parts IV, V, VI, IX, XI (certain sections).

BYE-LAWS -

With respect to						Date of Confirmation
1.	Drainage of Existing Buildings	...	...	...	...	November, 1912
2.	Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	August, 1935
3.	Cleansing of Footways and Pavements, Nuisances, and the removal or carriage of Faecal, or Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid	...	...	...	...	September, 1925
4.	New Streets and Buildings*	...	...	...	...	October, 1925 and July, 1934
*Repealed by the Building Byelaws (November, 1939) except in so far as they relate to new streets.						
5.	Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation					September, 1925
6.	Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	September, 1925
7.	Management of a Mortuary	...	...	...	...	September, 1925
8.	Lavatories and Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	July, 1927
9.	Tipping of Dust, Spoil and Refuse	...	...	...	...	September, 1937
10.	Preventing the Discharge of Slop Water into Street Gullies					March, 1937
11.	Pleasure Fairs	...	...	...	...	April, 1939
12.	Camping Grounds	...	...	...	...	November, 1954 and April, 1957
13.	Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	June, 1947
14.	Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air	...	...	...	...	August, 1950
15.	Hairdressers and Barbers	...	...	...	...	January, 1964

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

Bognor Regis is situated in the area administered by the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, and the General Hospitals and the Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital which serve the town, form part of a group of nine hospitals, including Graylingwell Psychiatric Hospital, managed by the Chichester and Graylingwell Group Hospital Management Committee.

Details of the Hospitals serving the Bognor Regis area are as follows:-

(a) General Hospitals

- (i) Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital. (Accommodation 32 beds).
- (ii) Royal West Sussex Hospital.
St. Richard's, Spitalfield Lane, Chichester. (Accommodation 490 beds).
Boyle Road, Chichester. (Accommodation 198 beds).

(b) Maternity Units

- (i) Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's, Chichester.
- (ii) Zachary Merton Maternity Hospital, Rustington. (Accommodation 50 beds).

(c) Psychiatric Hospitals

Graylingwell Hospital, College Lane, Chichester. (Accommodation 916 beds).
Summersdale Hospital, Chichester.
Kingsmead Day Hospital, Chichester.
The Acre, Worthing.
(Day Hospital and Clinic).

HOSPITAL FACILITIES (Cont.)

Arrangements have been made by Graylingwell Hospital for the treatment of out-patients. Psychiatric Out-Patients' Clinics are held as follows:-

Bognor Regis War Memorial Hospital	Tuesdays	2.00 p.m.
	(Wednesdays	2.00 p.m.
Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's	(Thursdays	9.30 a.m.
	(Fridays	5.00 p.m.
Worthing Hospital	Tuesdays	2.30 p.m.

(d) Infectious Disease Hospitals

(i) Chichester Infectious Disease Hospital,
Spitalfield Lane, Chichester. (Accommodation 12 beds and 4 cots)

(ii) Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
This Hospital will receive cases of Smallpox from Bognor Regis.

(e) Chest Hospitals

There is a Chest Hospital for the treatment of Pulmonary cases at Aldingbourne House, Norton, Nr. Chichester, with accommodation for 54 persons (until its use is changed at the end of 1971). An Annexe to this Chest Hospital is situated in Hawthorn Road, Bognor Regis, where there are 45 beds, (31 chest beds and 14 geriatric beds).

Cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis are referred to the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, who arrange admission to an appropriate hospital.

Cases for thoracic surgery are received at King Edward VII Sanatorium, Midhurst, and the Royal West Sussex Hospital, St. Richard's, Chichester.

(f) Venereal Diseases

Residents in the county may attend the following clinics:-

Chichester

The Royal West Sussex Hospital, Broyle Road.	Men and Women;	Mondays	5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
		Wednesdays	5.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
		Saturdays	9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.

Portsmouth

St. Mary's Hospital (Ward C2)	Men and Women;	Mondays	4.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
		Tuesdays	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. 4.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
		Wednesdays	2.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
		Thursdays	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
		Fridays	4.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

Worthing

The Hospital, Lyndhurst Road.	Men and Women;	Wednesdays	3.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.
		Fridays	2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(a) Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Ante-natal and post-natal clinics are held weekly on Thursdays at 2.0 p.m. at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis.

At these sessions expectant mothers receive advice from the doctor and nurses in attendance on all matters concerning their pregnancy, or on any ensuing complications which may arise.

Maternity outfits are available free of cost at ante-natal clinics.

A staff of qualified midwives is employed by the County Council, and they give any necessary advice and care.

Any cases where medical practitioners consider hospital treatment advisable, the medical practitioners arrange with the Hospital Management Committee for admission of the patients. Arrangements for admission to hospital in other cases, e.g. on the grounds of unsatisfactory home conditions are referred to the County Council for investigation.

Expectant and nursing mothers may obtain dental advice and treatment free of cost on application to the ante-natal clinic, District Midwife or Health Visitor.

(b) Young Children.

Child Health Clinics are held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis, on Mondays and Wednesdays of each week at 2.0 p.m., on Tuesdays at 2 p.m. at Johnston Memorial Hall, Gossamer Lane, Rose Green, Bognor Regis, and at the Methodist Hall, Felpham, every Friday at 2.0 p.m., where advice is given by doctors or health visitors in attendance on matters of health, infant feeding, management of babies and toddlers.

Arrangements have been made for the provision of National Dried Milk, Vitamins, etc., and a number of proprietary baby foods at reduced prices to user are available on medical advice.

In addition, five Health Visitors, who are also School Nurses, give advice on the health and up-bringing of young children, and also the preservation of health, precautions to be taken against spread of infection, and on most aspects of social welfare work.

The following statistics show the attendances, etc., at the ante-natal and post-natal clinics and child health clinics during 1970.

	Bognor Regis	Felpham	Aldwick	Total
(a) Ante-Natal Clinic				
Number of expectant mothers who attended clinic	476	-	-	476
Number of attendances made	1,942	-	-	1,942
(b) Poste-Natal Clinic				
Number of mothers who attended clinic	87	-	-	87
Number of attendances made	89	-	-	89
(c) Child Health Clinics				
Number of children under 5 years of age who attended	542	179	108	829
Number of attendances made	3,004	1,062	1,023	5,089

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths during the year from puerperal causes.

2. SCHOOL CLINIC

A Health Clinic in Westloats Lane in close proximity to the Schools provides accommodation for the Minor Ailments, Dental, Ophthalmic, Physiotherapy and Speech clinics.

A Minor Ailments Clinic is held at the Health Clinic, Westloats Lane, Bognor Regis on Tuesday mornings, when your Medical Officer of Health is in attendance. During the year 244 children attended the clinic, making 400 attendances.

Appointments are made with an Ophthalmic Surgeon for children suffering from defective vision, and arrangements are made where necessary with the War Memorial Hospital for the operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids.

A Dental Clinic is held frequently for the treatment of children with defective teeth.

Arrangements are also made for the treatment of children suffering from orthopaedic defects, ear defects, and speech defects.

Health Education

Every effort is made, either by posters or leaflets distributed in the area, to secure a wider use of the Health Services, and it is found in this area that the best propaganda is carried out at the Health Clinic by intimate talks with the parents, and it will be appreciated that, with the large numbers attending, such talks can be highly successful.

During the year your Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors gave lectures on health matters to various Organisations in the town.

3. HOME NURSING

The duty of providing a domiciliary nursing service is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council, and there are eleven general nurses (including one nurse also engaged on midwifery) and three auxiliary nurses serving the Bognor Regis area. The services of a general nurse are provided, on the recommendation of a doctor, to any home requiring such service, on application to the general nurse concerned.

4. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(a) Tuberculosis

The responsibility of providing a tuberculosis consultant and treatment service rests with the Regional Hospital Board, but the County Council still maintains a domiciliary tuberculosis service.

Patients in need of help are referred by the Chest Physician to care almoners who visit and through the Sussex Rural Community Council arrange for help of various kinds to be given, e.g. fuel, clothing, holidays and other needs not met from statutory sources.

Chest Clinics are held at the Bognor Annexe on Monday and Wednesday afternoons and Friday mornings for patients residing in Bognor Regis.

(b) County Almoner Service

A County Almoner, who also acts as almoner to Aldingbourne Chest Hospital and Bognor Regis Annexe undertakes a domiciliary service for persons needing help with social problems arising from illness. The service includes provision of recuperative holidays, assistance with plans for the care of the elderly sick and after-care of patients discharged from hospital.

(c) Provision of Nursing Equipment

The County Council supplies a wide variety of equipment for use in nursing patients in their homes, and requests have increased considerably as the service has become more widely known.

5. HOME HELP SERVICE

The County Council provides a directly administered Home Help Service. When the supply of Home Helps permits, assistance is given to households where there are, for instance, cases of maternity, illness, young children (mothers being absent or ill), aged or infirm persons, etc. Applications, accompanied by the recommendation of a doctor, nurse or midwife, are made to the Area Organiser, Health Clinic, Chapel Street, Chichester. A charge for the services of a Home Help is made according to the means of the user.

6. IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

Sessional arrangements are made for immunisation to be carried out at schools and at the Health Clinic as may be necessary. In addition, immunisation is carried out by General Practitioners at their surgeries under an arrangement made by the County Council.

During 1970, 382 children of all ages were immunised against diphtheria.

The number of pre-school children immunised was 367 and the number of school children 15. In addition 361 children had re-inforcing injections.

Figures of previous immunisation carried out in this district are given below:-

Year	AGES						Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4 to 8	9 to 16	
1927	-	-	1	1	39	33	74
1936-7	-	22	31	32	530	233	848
1938	-	1	3	2	57	37	100
1940	-	-	2	3	10	1	16
1941	-	33	150	125	1,072	780	2,160
1942	-	158	119	95	457	199	1,028
1943	-	152	61	48	194	68	523
1944	-	183	49	27	88	30	377
1945	-	189	61	17	65	20	352
1946	-	189	48	17	37	6	297
1947	-	121	45	8	31	8	213
1948	9	265	38	6	39	11	368
1949	14	173	21	7	56	6	277
1950	26	235	77	19	40	6	403
1951	35	136	47	8	26	9	261
1952	49	159	15	6	28	12	269
1953	46	156	21	4	18	-	245
1954	66	165	71	7	57	6	372
1955	82	157	19	17	42	7	324
1956	132	94	9	5	21	-	261
1957	149	110	15	4	10	2	290
1958	141	103	14	7	24	3	292
1959	156	100	14	5	17	1	293
1960	256	75	29	8	27	4	399
1961	118	250	47	22	73	14	524
1962	168	193	19	5	30	2	417
1963	191	180	19	10	18	2	420
1964	186	156	74	21	104	2	543
1965	242	160	10	5	47	48	512
1966	187	174	11	3	8	1	384
1967	185	183	8	5	6	1	388
1968	196	187	6	2	4	-	395
1969	2	92	4	3	5	1	107
1970	1	230	124	12	15	-	382
Totals	2,637	4,781	1,282	566	3,295	1,553	14,114

No cases of Diphtheria have been notified during the past twenty-two years.

National statistics for diphtheria since 1940 which reveal the success of the Diphtheria prophylaxis scheme are given below.

DIPHTHERIA
(England and Wales)

Year	Deaths	Cases
1941 - 1950	850 (annual average)	19,268
1951 - 1960	14 (annual average)	196
1961	10	52
1962	2	16
1963	2	33
1964	Nil	20
1965	Nil	26
1966	5	18
1967	Nil	5
1968	1	15
1969	Nil	14

7. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Similar arrangements to those made for diphtheria immunisation are also made for immunisation against Whooping Cough and Tetanus. Parents may have their children inoculated with a combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Vaccine, or Diphtheria and Whooping Cough combined, or Diphtheria and Tetanus combined, or any of the three injections separately. During 1970 the number of children immunised was as follows:-

	CHILDREN BORN IN YEARS						Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963 to 1966	Others under 16	
Tetanus							
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	48	48
Diphtheria & Tetanus							
Primary injections	-	3	1	1	15	-	20
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	349	12	361
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus (Triple)							
Primary injections	1	227	123	11	-	-	362
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough Tetanus & Polio (Quadruple)							
Primary injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reinforcing injections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Apart from single Tetanus injections, these figures, together with those of children given a separate Diphtheria inoculation, are included in the Table shown on page 22.

8. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Sessional arrangements are made for vaccination to be carried out at the Health Clinic as may be necessary, and for adults, and in certain instances for children, on Saturday mornings at the Public Health Department, Bognor Regis. Vaccination is also undertaken by General Practitioners at their surgeries. The number of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1970 was as follows:-

AGE GROUP	Primary vaccination (three doses Sabin oral)	Reinforcing vaccination (4th dose Sabin oral)
Children born 1970	1	-
Children born 1969	229	-
Children born 1968	125	-
Children and persons born 1967	11	-
Young Persons 1963-1966	18	356
Others under age 16	6	93
TOTAL	390	449

9. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The earlier Vaccination Acts were repealed by the National Health Service Act, 1946, and vaccination against Smallpox is now on a voluntary basis. General Practitioners now carry out vaccination against Smallpox as part of their service with the Executive Council under the National Health Service Act. The following table shows the number of vaccinations carried out during 1970:-

	Under 1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-15 years	TOTAL
PRIMARY	6	265	25	8	304
REVACCINATION	-	-	209	729	938

10. AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

The County Council operate the Ambulance and Hospital Car Service.

The service is intended for persons who are unfit to travel by public transport, and requests are made normally by Hospitals and Doctors.

11. MENTAL ILLNESS

A comprehensive mental health service is provided partly by the Regional Hospital Board, and partly by the County Council. Arrangements for the admission of informal cases to hospital or for their examination at the Out-Patient Department of a hospital will be made by the patient's doctor, whose advice should be sought.

12. MENTAL SUBNORMALITY

Residential care is provided by the Regional Hospital Board for persons in need of hospital accommodation or treatment, and by the County Council for short and long-term stay cases who are capable of living in the community. A comprehensive day training centre in Summersdale Road, Chichester, serves the needs of the Bognor Regis and Chichester districts.

SECTION IV

HOUSING

The following table shows the different types of Council houses to date in the different areas and houses to be erected.

SITUATION	Built or acquired prior to 1970					Built or acquired during 1970					Under construction 31.12.70				In prospect				
	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	Total	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	Total	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	Total	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	Total
1. Ockley Road	-	1	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Hawthorn Road	-	13	6	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gravits Lane	-	35	38	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Mons Avenue	-	-	51	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Collyer Avenue	-	-	155	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Hampshire Avenue	-	-	73	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Westloats Lane	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Westloats Gardens	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Flansham Lane	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Felpham Way	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Hatherleigh Gardens	-	-	53	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Hatherleigh Close	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Arun Road	-	-	45	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Pevensey Road	38	25	12	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Frith Road	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Rodney Close	-	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Rose Green Road	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Arnhem Road	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Greynville Close	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20. Frobisher Road	-	4	18	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21. Anson Road	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22. Hawkins Close	10	-	23	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Raleigh Road	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24. Orchard Way	-	35	58	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25. Church Lane	3	2	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Corbishley Road	34	30	44	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Corbishley Green	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Ash Grove	-	46	27	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Chestnut Grove	20	24	32	-	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Towncross Avenue	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Oak Grove	-	4	44	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Oak Close	-	8	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Middleton Road	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34. Pennyfields	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35. Hazel Road	-	10	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Essex Road	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Highfield Road	-	1	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Ivy Lane	-	2	2	-	4	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-
39. Annandale Avenue	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Bramber Close	-	25	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41. Amberley Drive	-	29	3	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42. Lewes Close	-	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43. Hastings Court	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Hastings Close	-	39	11	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Arundel House	33	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46. Murina Avenue	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47. Bedford Street	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Longford Road	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49. Flax Mean	10	-	-	-	10	26	-	-	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50. Sutherland Court	-	-	-	-	-	20	6	8	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51. Bersted land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	56	136	6	217
52. London Road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
53. Chapel St./Steyne St.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	21	8	-	37
	192	394	898	10	1494	46	8	8	1	63	-	-	12	12	27	77	150	6	260

* Bungalows.

Note: Included in the total of 238 one bedroom properties built during or before the year 1970 are 93 single unit and 32 double unit flats.

The following table indicates the demand for appropriate housing accommodation:-

Year ended 31st December	Total number of applicants on waiting list (including new applications shown in next columns)	New applications received from		
		Residents	Non-residents	Total
1934	113	56	10	66
1935	74	49	9	58
1936	118	95	10	105
1937	68	127	12	139
1938	56	77	3	80
1939	76	58	2	60
1940	11	48	4	52
1941	46	65	3	68
1942	42	55	1	56
1943	69	64	2	66
1944	128	61	2	63
1945	658	490	64	554
1946	843	318	32	350
1947	716	315	35	350
1948	645	186	31	217
1949	677	210	34	244
1950	596	151	23	174
1951	522	157	10	167
1952	530	180	14	194
1953	615	165	11	176
1954	512	160	9	169
1955	433	122	12	134
1956	393	103	7	110
1957	431	141	5	146
1958	450	197	11	208
1959	565	147	7	154
1960	476	157	9	166
1961	625	182	7	189
1962	700	213	6	219
1963	879	204	10	214
1964	747	302	13	315
1965	716	241	15	256
1966	751	266	9	275
1967	910	244	41	285
1968	1010	216	14	230
1969	595	187	7	194
1970	740	246	17	263

N.B. - "Residents" are persons who are residing within the urban district boundary at the time of their application. "Non-residents" are all others.

Housing Inspections

The following housing inspections were carried out during the year by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	143
Houses for Defects	...	...	...	...	661
Houses re Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	5
Houses re Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	726
Houses for Unfitness	...	...	...	...	178
Total inspections of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	<u>1713</u>

Remedy of Defects by Informal Action

(a) Notices served	...	...	...	...	39
(b) Notices complied with during 1970	...	...	...	...	50

Remedy of Defects by Statutory Powers**Under the Public Health Acts**

(a) Notices served	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Notices complied with during 1970	...	...	...	...	2

Under the Housing Acts

(a) Notices served	...	...	...	...	2
(b) Notices complied with during 1970	...	...	...	...	1

Individual Unfit Houses

(a) Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	6
(c) Undertakings not to re-let given by owners	...	...	...	...	4
(d) Local Authority house closed on certificate of M.O.H.	...	...	...	...	1
(e) Undertakings not to re-let cancelled following re-conditioning	...	...	...	...	2

Clearance Areas

The decisions of the Minister of Housing and Local Government on the 1 Compulsory Purchase Order and 1 Clearance Order, outstanding at the end of 1969, were received during 1970 as follows:-

Richmond Road North C. P. O.	- confirmed without modification
Scott Street Clearance Order No.1.	- confirmed without modification

During the year the following houses contained in Compulsory Purchase Orders or Clearance Orders were demolished:-

Steyne Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Chapel Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

The 8 Local Authority houses in Ivy Lane, certified as unfit by the Medical Officer of Health, were also demolished during 1970.

Improvement Grants

Applications received	...	...	...	...	40
Houses improved to 12 point standard	...	...	...	...	8
Additional units provided	...	...	...	...	4
Social needs met	...	...	...	...	2
Approved but not yet completed	...	...	...	...	20
Refused	...	...	...	...	5
Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	1

Standard Grants

Applications received	...	...	...	...	18
Houses provided with all Standard amenities	...	...	...	...	12
Approved but not yet completed	...	...	...	...	4
Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	2

Special Grants

Applications received	...	...	...	...	2
Approved but not yet completed	...	...	...	...	2

SECTION V.**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD****Food Poisoning**

In spite of the large number of period and daily visitors entering the town, only 1 confirmed case of food poisoning was notified during 1970. (See page 14).

It should be remembered however, that with the change in the eating habits of the public and the marked trend towards communal feeding involving the greater increased use of processed, reheated and made-up food dishes, danger from outbreaks of food poisoning throughout the country has increased.

Since the passing of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, and the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it is the duty of medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health cases or suspected cases of food poisoning. Early notification is of paramount importance, together with the retention of suspected food and/or specimens of vomit, faeces, etc., from patients so that early laboratory investigation can be carried out to trace the source of the illness.

MILK**Production**

Dairy farms are now registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the execution and enforcement of Regulations relating to the health of cattle and clean milk production are the responsibility of that Ministry. The Medical Officer of Health for the District within which such farms are situated remains responsible for ensuring that no disease communicable to man is spread by cattle or personnel.

Milk sold under Special Designations

The Special Designations now authorised are Untreated, Ultra Heat Treated (U.H.T.), Pasteurised and Sterilised. Producers of Designated milk of whom there are 2, are licensed under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1963 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Licences to pasteurise are issued, and control is exercised, by the County Authority.

Dairies and Distribution

The registration of persons carrying on the trade of distributor at or from premises within the district, and of premises within the district used as dairies (other than dairy farms), remains the responsibility of this Authority under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. Within the meaning of these Regulations there are 50 distributors and 2 dairies in the district, one of which has an Accredited Herd under the Brucellosis Eradication Scheme.

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, the issue of dealers' licences to use a special designation "Untreated", "Ultra Heat Treated", "Pasteurised", or "Sterilised" is the responsibility of the West Sussex County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority for the area. During 1970, 44 licences were issued by the County Council in respect of dealers in the Bognor Regis Urban District Area.

Quality

The West Sussex County Council is the authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, samples being taken by its Sampling Officers and submitted to the Public Analyst for examination as to whether they conform to the standard of milk fat, etc., as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Your Public Health Inspectors are also authorised to act in this capacity, and 38 samples were taken for bacteriological examination of which 6 failed the prescribed test.

Sampling

Sampling of milk for bacteriological and biological examination is carried out by officers of the West Sussex County Council under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-5.

MEAT**Slaughterhouses**

The one private slaughterhouse in the District, closed on 28th September, 1970. Every carcase and all organs of animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse up to that date were inspected by the Public Health Inspectors and complete details of such inspections are shown below:-

Number of visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	43
Informal notices	...	...	-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part:-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	172	-	1	268	374	-
Number inspected	172	-	1	268	374	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticercosis						
Whole Carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	48	-	-	15	31	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	27.91%	-	-	5.60%	8.29%	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Butchers' Shops and Stores

Visits were paid to Butchers' Shops to ensure the maintenance of hygienic practices and where necessary to examine meat found to be affected by conditions not detectable during the normal post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter. 2 Informal Notices were served and complied with.

Efficient refrigerators are installed on the premises of all meat retailers in the district, and shops and stores are kept in a generally cleanly condition.

OTHER FOODS**Bakehouses**

There are 3 bakehouses in the district. The premises were in a satisfactory condition.

The requirements of the Factories Act are complied with, and in no case during the year has overcrowding been observed.

Ice Cream Premises

Under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, there are 188 premises registered for the retail sale of ice cream, and 20 premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Visits were paid to all places of manufacture and retail to ensure the safety of the product.

During the months of May to August, 107 samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination and 107 examined. Samples were taken in sterile jars as received from the Laboratory, and sent on ice in an insulated container to the Analyst. These samples were examined by the methylene blue reduction test and graded as to bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the method recommended by the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. The samples examined were taken from 22 different retailers; 53 samples were from broken bulk using retailers' servers, and 54 samples were soft ice cream from manufacturing and dispensing machines. In all cases the results are communicated to both the retailer and the manufacturer.

The samples taken were graded by the Public Health Laboratory as follows:-

From broken bulk using retailers' servers					Soft Ice Cream from Manufacturing and dispensing machines				
Number Examined	Grade				Number Examined	Grade			
	1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
53	33	14	5	1	54	27	21	3	3

In explanation of the above table:-

Grade 1 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours or more.

Grade 2 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 hours.

Grade 3 - time taken to reduce methylene blue $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours.

Grade 4 - time taken to reduce methylene blue 0 hours (i.e. reduction at the end of the pre-incubation period).

Other Food Premises

Stores and places where food is prepared have been inspected, and have been found generally in a satisfactory condition.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, concerning the hygienic preparation, handling and sale of foodstuffs, empower public health authorities to deal with a wider range of food premises, e.g. hotels, boarding houses, private clubs, schools, etc.

A comprehensive survey of all food premises has been carried out since 1st January, 1956, and any necessary action taken. During 1970 a total of 619 inspections were carried out in this connection.

1. Food Premises

The number of food premises in the area, by type of business, is shown in the following table:-

Food Premises	516
Meat	27
Fish	15
Fried Fish	11
Grocery	63
Green Grocery	70
Ice Cream	188
Milk	50
Confectionery	119
Pastry Cakes etc.	41
Restaurants and Cafes	109
Licensed Premises	74
Hotels & Boarding Houses	77
Holiday Camps	30
Homes	46
Canteens	16

2. Registered Food Premises

The number of Food Premises registered under local Act powers:-

(i) Ice Cream Premises (Section 84 - Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1936)	188
(ii) Premises used for preparation or manufacture of potted or preserved meat, fish, or other food, intended for the purpose of sale (Section 100 - Bognor Regis U.D.C. Act, 1928)	15

3. Premises Registered for the Distribution of Milk

The number of premises registered for the distribution of milk under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959

2

4. Inspection of Food Premises

The following inspections were made by your Inspectors during the year:-

Premises Inspected	Inspections	Informal action	Statutory action
Butchers' Shops and Stores	30	2	-
Other Food Shops and Stores	482	34	-
Ice Cream Premises	75	1	-
Dairies	15	-	-
Transport	17	-	-
Totals	619	37	-

5. Unsound food surrendered:-

				Tons	cwt	lb.
Meat		Cwt	lb.			
(a) Slaughterhouses	(i) carcase meat	-	38			
	(ii) offal	4	21		4	59
(b) Wholesale premises	(i) carcase meat	-	-		-	-
	(ii) offal	-	-		-	-
(c) Retail shops	(i) carcase meat	9	84		9	84
	(ii) offal	-	-			
Cooked meat and meat products					5	28
Canned meats						100
Other canned foods						65
Fish (fresh)					1	59
Fruit and vegetables (fresh)					-	-
Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown					18	89
Other foods					2	35
				2	3	71

All condemned food was destroyed by burning in the Council's Destructor.

6. Food Sampling

Samples are taken by the County Council, the Authority for the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Regulations and Orders made thereunder.

In addition to the samples taken under the above-mentioned Act, the following were taken by your Inspectors:-

Milk for Bacteriological examination	38
Ice Cream for Bacteriological Grading	107
Other Foods for Chemical examination	5
Other Foods for Bacteriological examination	2
Water for Bacteriological examination	4

7. Educational Activities

A complete card record of all food premises in the area has been compiled and progress reports have been maintained. Advice, as in previous years, has been given to shop keepers during routine visits carried out by the Food Inspectors.

The campaign for clean food handling has been continued by lectures to local organisations, distribution of suitable literature and posters, and discussions at the various premises with management and staff.

As the Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, every opportunity is taken of talking to groups of mothers and children regarding clean food.

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. L.J. Simpson, J.P., F.I.C.E., M.I.W.E., Engineer, Portsmouth Water Company, for the following short report on the Waterworks undertaking.

The Waterworks Undertaking, owned by the Council, to the 30th September, 1963, consisted of the works and supply area previously comprising the Bognor and Slindon Waterworks Companies. The former was taken over in 1929, under powers conferred in the Bognor (Water, etc.) Act, 1928, and the latter Undertaking was acquired in 1931. The Undertaking was transferred to the Portsmouth Water Company on the 1st October, 1963.

Water supplies are derived from wells situated at Fontwell Avenue, Eastergate, where the Eastergate Pumping Station has two 24 in. boreholes piercing the underlying chalk strata. Water from Eastergate is re-pumped from this station for the purpose of supplying the high-level area. In 1963, a new source of supply was brought into service at Westergate Woods, Aldingbourne.

An adequate supply of water was afforded to the area throughout the year. The supply was distributed direct to consumers' premises in all cases and available at all times, without restriction.

The following chemical and bacteriological examinations were made of the water supplied to the area throughout the year:-

Raw water chemical samples	...	...	...	22
Raw water bacteriological samples	...	...	...	83
Treated water chemical samples	...	...	...	24
Treated water bacteriological samples	...	...	...	237

All treated water samples proved bacteriologically excellent.

The quality of the water, as distributed after treatment by continuously applied superchlorination and dechlorination, was, without exception, of the highest standard of organic and bacterial purity. The fluoride content of the water supplied was less than 0.1 p.p.m. The water has no plumbo-solvent action. Frequent sampling of the raw water provides a check on the general conditions, and samples of the water in distribution prove the efficiency of the sterilisation treatment. No action was necessary in respect of any contamination.

Analysis of Dwelling Houses and Estimated Population of Bognor Regis supplied with Water by the Portsmouth Water Company:-

District	Properties	Estimated Population
BOGNOR REGIS	13,720	32,360

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Staff

During the year Mr. R.J. Moores, Pupil Public Health Inspector, was successful in passing the Final Examination for the Public Health Inspectors' Diploma.

The establishment of the Public Health Inspectorate was increased and Mr. Moores appointed as an Additional Public Health Inspector in the Eastern area of the district.

Foodstuff

The early morning delivery of foodstuff at retail premises before anyone was in attendance to see that it was deposited in places where it would be protected from the risk of contamination, presented a number of problems. As a result of consultation these problems were resolved.

It is amazing that in this enlightened age some people have little or no regard as to the safety and protection of foodstuff to be consumed by others.

During the year a tight check was kept on the standard of ice cream and milk sold for consumption by the general public. The results in some cases caused concern about the methods of handling and sterilising used by the vendors. Again as a result of consultation with the vendors and manufacturers the problems were resolved.

On the 1st March, 1971, a new set of regulations came into force which amend and consolidate the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960. I received details of these Regulations in August, 1970, and decided it would be advantageous to both the Council and Food Traders in the town to inform them by circular letter of the contents of the regulations and the manner in which they would be affected.

The only private slaughterhouse within the district was closed in September, 1970.

Improvement of Dwellings (Housing Act, 1969)

The provisions of the Housing Act 1969 allow for a much needed positive approach to deal with the problems associated with:-

1. run-down residential properties;
2. preventing other residential properties deteriorating to such condition;
3. enabling a residential property to achieve its full potential;
4. houses in multiple occupation.

The Act is a forward-looking measure which provides financial assistance to be given to an owner of residential property in order that it may be improved and essential repairs carried out. The assistance is by way of:-

- (a) Grants which are not repayable,
- (b) Loans to owners to enable them to meet their part of the cost of works involved.

The Ministry regards the scale and type of work carried out to improve or repair the existing stock of houses in a local authority's area as an integral part of the authority's housing programme.

From the outset it was realised that many owners would be in need of advice about the grants for improvements and repairs as applied to their respective houses and also about the rental situation - current and potential. The occupiers of rented properties would also be very much involved and in need of advice. In order to streamline the whole procedure the Council decided to appoint me as Improvements Officer, a move that by the number of interviews involved and visits paid has proved to have been of great benefit to the public and Council officers alike.

Since the coming into force of the Act the following Grants have been approved:-

Standard and Special	£2,307	12	6
Discretionary	£15,965	11	9
	<u>£18,273</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Number of Standard Grants approved		16	
Number of Discretionary Grants approved		34	
Number of Special Grants approved		2	

75% of the money paid as Grants by the Council is refundable to the Council by the Government, thus the Council's net expenditure has been £4,568.

The town's housing stock has benefited as follows:-

- A. 7 additional units of accommodation have been provided by conversion of existing properties into 2 or more units.
- B. 41 units of accommodation have been improved as follows:-
 - 19 by the provision of standard amenities only
 - 2 by the rehabilitation of unfit houses
 - 7 by the rehabilitation of near-unfit houses
 - 4 by improvements to meet social needs
 - 9 by other improvements

Houses in Multiple Occupation (Housing Act 1969)

The Act provides the Council with new and strengthened powers for regulating conditions where multiple occupation of houses is established and for controlling the introduction of fresh multiple occupation.

Discretionary and standard grants may be used to make multi-occupied houses suitable for occupation by one household and may also be used to provide self-contained units of accommodation within houses that were in multiple occupation. In my experience this has been the best way of overcoming the problems repeatedly encountered in houses used in multiple occupation.

Special grants are available at the Council's discretion for the installation of standard amenities in houses in multiple occupation. These are appropriate where conversion into self-contained dwellings is not feasible, and where the existing amenities are insufficient.

It seems strange that grants are available for provision of the standard amenities, but none are available towards the cost of providing adequate means of escape from fire. This, in my opinion, is a serious omission. If public money is to be made available for Houses in Multiple Occupation then its allocation should be in accordance with priorities. I am absolutely convinced that the most important "amenity" is means of escape from fire.

In this connection during the year it was necessary to serve a Statutory Notice upon an owner of a House in Multiple Occupation requiring amongst other things a satisfactory means of escape from fire. His failures to comply with the notice resulted in the case being heard by the local Magistrates, a fine of £50 was imposed and the Chairman of the Bench in his remarks to the defendant fully supported the Council in the action taken, and expressed the Bench's concern that persons living in such accommodation were exposed to such risks.

Qualification Certificates (Housing Act 1969)

The Act not only enables an owner of a controlled dwelling to receive a Grant towards improvement and repairs but also enables a higher rent to be charged, provided the dwelling reaches the required standard. In that case the tenancy can be changed from a controlled to a regulated one.

A Qualification Certificate issued by the Council certifies that a dwelling satisfies these following conditions:-

- A. It must have all the standard amenities for the exclusive use of its occupants.
- B. It must be in good repair having regard to its age, character and locality (not including internal decorative repair).
- C. It must be fit for human habitation.

Landlords of dwellings with controlled tenancies where any of the standard amenities are lacking, may apply to the Council for a Qualification Certificate. If the Council agrees that the works proposed will bring the dwelling up to the required standard they will issue a certificate of provisional approval. The owner can then apply to the Rent Officer for a certificate of the fair rent chargeable after the necessary works have been completed and a Qualification Certificate has been issued.

During the year 41 applications for Qualification Certificates were made under Section 44(1) and 3 for Provisional Certificates under Section 44(2). 17 Qualification Certificates and 3 Provisional Certificates were issued.

In each case an inspection was carried out and in the majority of applications the qualifying conditions were not met. Instead of formally refusing the issue of a Certificate the landlord was given a reasonable time to meet the conditions.

Whilst this new function is time-consuming no particular difficulty in administration was experienced. One is constantly surprised to find that landlords do not know whether their properties are controlled or regulated and that some of them lack one or more of the standard amenities.

Clearance Areas (Housing Act, 1957)

The programme for dealing with areas having dwellings unfit for human habitation has now been completed. The necessary demolition of properties has resulted in large areas of land being laid bare, for which plans are now in course of preparation to provide dwellings and amenities in keeping with modern standards.

It should be recorded that many of the people who have been rehoused from the condemned properties are now well satisfied with the change of environment and improved housing conditions.

R. G. COYSH,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION VI

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

With the exception of a small number of properties with cesspools, the town is provided with main drainage. The sewage discharges into storage tanks and is pumped to sea through a 24-inch outfall pipe half-a-mile long. These storage tanks have a total capacity of about 600,000 gallons and were designed to retain sewage for a period of 6 hours in each tidal cycle, the sewage to be pumped out to sea from five hours after high-water until one hour before. The tanks are capable of holding the sewage flow from a population of 34,000.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has approved the Council's application for loan sanction to renew the town's sewerage and sewage disposal system, and the work commenced during 1970. The method of disposal will be by discharge to sea of screened and macerated sewage through a 1½-mile long outfall from the Sea Outfall Pumping Station to be sited in the West End Car Park.

Cesspools

The following table shows the number of cesspools abolished during the year and the number remaining in the district:-

	Existing at January 1st	Abolished	Added	Total
Felpham	11	3	1	9
North Bersted & Shripney Road	4	-	-	4
Aldwick	31	2	-	29
	46	5	1	42

Since the extension of the area in 1933, 1,590 cesspools have been abolished, and it is hoped that in the next two years, apart from a few isolated properties, all the houses in the district will have main drainage.

A cesspool cleansing service has been in operation in the Urban District since the extension of boundaries in April 1933. All cesspools are completely emptied at least four times a year. Owing to the small number of cesspools remaining in the district, since 1st April, 1969, the Chichester Rural District Council has undertaken the emptying service on behalf of the Urban District Council.

RODENT CONTROL

Routine inspection of the district is systematically carried out by the Rodent Officer/Operative.

Complaints received are investigated, treatment is carried out if required, and where necessary advice is given to complainants to assist them in carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following shows the work carried out during 1970:-

(i) Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
(ii) Number of inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	1193
(iii) Infestations dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
(iv) Informal action	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Routine treatment of sewers has been carried out at the rate of two treatments per annum over a long period. The treatments proved so effective that for 3 years only one treatment has been necessary, and last year 5 test manholes were treated, of which none showed takes.

REFUSE - COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Refuse is collected from residential premises at approximately weekly intervals. Where necessary, a more frequent collection is provided for shops, cafes, hotels, schools, and other large establishments.

Any complaints are thoroughly investigated and representations made to the appropriate Department.

Collection is by a fleet of nine modern refuse collection vehicles.

The Refuse Destructor is situated just off the Shripney Road on the northern boundary of the district; there are salvage arrangements for paper, tins, non-ferrous metals and rags. During part of the year refuse was disposed of at tips operated by Chichester City and Chichester Rural District Councils.

Having regard to the growth of the town, the whole service has been reviewed by a firm of Work Study Consultants.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

Two Swimming Baths - one indoor and one outside in the grounds - provide bathing facilities for campers at a large Holiday Camp in the district. Both Baths are provided with a water filtration and chlorination plant, the efficiency of which is carefully checked by the management whose records are subject to spot-checking. In addition, water sampling and chlorine estimation are regularly carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

There is also an outdoor Swimming Bath and a Paddling Pool at one of the caravan sites within the district, an outdoor Swimming Bath at a Junior School, several private Swimming Pools situated in the gardens of private dwellings, and one in the grounds of a Hotel. 12 inspections were made during the year.

During the year, 87 samples of Swimming Bath or Paddling Pool water were sent for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, of which 9 showed some contamination. Subsequent check samples proved satisfactory.

CARAVAN SITES

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) The number of caravan sites in the area during 1970 | 8 |
| (2) The number of caravan sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the local authority under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 | 8 |

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS

Tents, Vans and Sheds, and Camping Grounds.

Bye-laws are in force to regulate any sites let for camping during the summer season as regards the provision of water supply, proper sanitary accommodation, and precautions to be taken in cases of infectious disease.

It was found that these bye-laws were inadequate for the control of collective camping, and the Council obtained further powers under Sections 106-110 of the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, whereby bye-laws were made:

- (a) Prescribing an area within which camping grounds might not be used without the consent of the Council; and
- (b) for the control of camping grounds within the district.

During the year, 95 inspections were carried out.

Pleasure Fairs.

Bye-laws made under the Bognor Regis Urban District Council Act, 1936, are in force within the district. During the year 1 inspection was made.

Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades within the meaning of the Public Health Act, 1936, in the district.

FACTORIES

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961:-

PART 1 of the ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	169	4	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	3	-	-
TOTAL	195	9	-	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT - Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing) Making apparel) etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAYS PREMISES

90 visits were paid to premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and informal action was taken in 3 cases.

6 accidents (5 in retail shops and 1 in a catering establishment) were reported and investigated. None of these was fatal and most of them were of a minor character.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN

A total of 42 inspections were carried out in connection with infested/filthy/premises/articles, and 1 Informal notice was served.

Disinfestation of 25 Council houses and 39 non-Council premises was carried out during the year by staff of the Public Health Department.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

General inspections, not enumerated in previous pages, were as follows:-

Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	48
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisances from Animals	...	...	...	...	57
Accumulations, etc.	...	...	...	...	184
Drain Testing	...	...	...	...	1
Obstructed and Offensive Drains	...	...	...	...	179
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	26
Ditches	...	...	...	...	72
Smoke	...	...	...	...	87
Noise	...	...	...	...	45
Miscellaneous Nuisances	...	...	...	...	90
Places of Entertainment	...	...	...	...	3
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act 1956	...	...	...	...	-
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act 1952	...	...	...	...	-
Hairdressers & Barbers	...	...	...	...	2
Pet Animals Act 1951	...	...	...	...	9
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	221
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	8
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	18
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	205
					<u>1257</u>

SECTION VII

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1970

Health Resort Meteorological Station, Bognor Regis

The Meteorological Station is situated in the Waterloo Square Gardens, and is 24 feet above the Mean Sea Level.

The Station enclosure contains a Stevenson screen in which the shade thermometers - maximum, minimum, dry bulb and wet bulb - are mounted 4 feet above the ground; an earth thermometer at 4 ft. depth; a standard 5 in. rain gauge; a cup-counter anemometer to record wind movement as total daily run; and a patch of bare ground 6 ft. square for recording the daily state of the ground surface. A grass-minimum thermometer is placed at grass level within the enclosure at 6 p.m. each day. All the thermometers are Fahrenheit and certified by the National Physical Laboratory.

The Campbell-Stokes Sunshine Recorder is fixed on the south parapet of Fitzleet House, Queensway at a height of 136 feet above ground level.

The standard Fortin Barometer, the cistern of which is 32 feet above Mean Sea Level, is kept in the office of the Meteorological Observer.

All the instruments are examined and tested periodically by an Officer of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, when the general operation of the Station is scrutinized.

Observations are made every day throughout the year at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

A code report of the day's weather is sent by telegram between 6 and 6.20 p.m. each evening to the Meteorological Office, London, and the leading newspapers are supplied with reports from that office. Detailed reports of weather are supplied monthly to all local and regional newspapers. Daily statistics are supplied at the end of each month to the West Sussex Rivers Board. Reports are submitted at each meeting of the Council's Amenities Committee.

Talks on the operation of the Station and the weather of Bognor Regis are given to classes of, and individual, students. Statistics are supplied to university, college and other students in connection with educational projects covering a diversity of subjects. Enquiries from builders, architects, insurers, natural history students, prospective residents and holidaymakers, etc. regarding past weather conditions and the climate of the district are answered.

A detailed report of observations is forwarded to the Meteorological Office each month for publication in their journals and for such other statistical purposes as they may deem them of use.

Observations for the year**Bright Sunshine**

The amount of bright sunshine for the year was 1,897.9 hours, (129.0 hours above average), giving a daily mean of 5.2 hours.

The average yearly sunshine in Bognor Regis over a period of forty-five years is 1,768.9 hours, giving a daily mean of 4.8 hours.

The Air Ministry Meteorological Office annual table giving monthly and annual totals of duration of bright sunshine at 363 stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed that BOGNOR REGIS had the THIRD position on the mainland for the year 1970; and the THIRD position on the mainland for the winter months of January, February, March, October, November and December, 1970.

Rainfall

The rainfall for the year was 33.21 inches, which was 3.54 inches above the local average of 29.67 inches. Seven months of the year showed rainfall figures above average.

Humidity

The mean relative humidity of the atmosphere, read each day at 9 a.m. (G. M. T.) was 79% compared with the Normal Figure of 83%.

Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 50.3°F , 0.2°F below the local average. The highest shade temperature recorded was 76°F on the 6th June and 3rd and 4th August. The lowest air temperature was 23°F on 5th January, and the lowest grass minimum was 18°F on 5th and 6th December.

Tables I and IV in subsequent pages give detailed information relating to air pressure, wind, maximum and minimum temperatures, sub-soil temperature, humidity, rainfall and sunshine, together with comparisons with averages of the 45 years from 1924 to 1968. The main features of the weather during the year, however, have been abstracted from the records:-

Total amount of bright sunshine:	1897.9 hours
Daily average of sunshine:	5.2 hours
Number of days with sunshine:	311
Sunniest day:	21st June (14.8 hours)
Warmest days:	6th June, 3rd and 4th August (76°F)
Coldest day:	27th December (33°F)
Lowest temperature on the grass:	5th and 6th December (18°F)
Warmest night:	5th August (63°F)
Coldest night:	5th January (23°F)
Number of air frosts:	45
Number of ground frosts:	82
Warmest month:	August (mean average temperature 61.5°F)
Coldest month:	February (mean average temperature 40.2°F)
Mean yearly temperature:	50.3°F .
Rainfall:	33.21 inches
Number of rain days (0.01 in. or more):	186
Number of wet days (0.4 in or more):	145
Number of days snow fell:	12
Number of days sleet fell:	3
Number of days hail fell:	5
Number of thunder storms:	8
Wettest day:	13th November (1.40 inches)
Mean relative humidity:	at 9 a.m. (G. M. T.) 79%
Number of days fog occurred:	4
Number of days gale force wind occurred:	7

L. ALLATT,

Meteorological Observer.

TABLE I

YEAR 1970	AIR PRESSURE AT 0900 G.M.T. (Inches)				WIND (0900 G.M.T. Observations)									
	Barometer reduced to 32° and Mean Sea Level plus Gravity at Latitude 45°	Highest adjusted reading		Lowest adjusted reading		Number of times observed to be blowing from: -								
		Inches	Date	Inches	Date	Calm	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW
January	29.762	30.206	31st	29.218	12th	0	1	5	3	10	2	3	2	5
February	29.858	30.470	28th	29.062	12th	0	1	3	2	2	0	4	8	8
March	29.982	30.506	16th	29.142	4th	0	3	5	1	1	2	5	6	8
April	29.992	30.394	14th	29.504	6th	0	7	1	1	2	0	7	4	8
May	30.064	30.578	17th	29.580	7th	0	1	4	1	8	1	6	2	8
June	30.104	30.466	2nd	29.868	27th	0	0	5	4	5	6	7	1	2
July	30.026	30.366	17th	29.682	20th	0	0	0	0	2	2	14	3	10
August	30.008	30.304	1st	29.586	16th	0	0	5	2	10	0	6	4	4
September	30.038	30.374	23rd	29.470	9th	0	0	0	0	7	3	9	6	5
October	30.162	30.496	23rd	29.606	6th	0	1	7	2	1	0	6	8	6
November	29.854	30.388	26th	29.130	19th	0	0	1	0	3	2	10	8	6
December	30.270	30.840	9th	29.650	29th	0	2	14	0	1	4	7	0	3
Average for the year	30.010	-	-	-	Totals	0	16	50	16	52	22	84	52	73

TABLE II

YEAR 1970	Temperature in Shade										Degrees Fahrenheit				Sub Soil	On Grass		Frosts	
	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Average Mean	Difference from average of forty-five years 1924-1968	Maximum			Minimum			Lowest	Date	Air Frost	Ground Frost					
					Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date	Temperature	Date									
																Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
January	44.8	37.1	40.9	+0.4	16th 22nd 24th & 25th	4th	36	4th	12th 14th 15th & 25th	23	5th	18	5th & 6th	7	10				
February	45.5	34.9	40.2	-0.1	21st	13th	37	13th	22nd	27	14th & 15th	20	15th	10	16				
March	46.1	34.6	40.3	-3.0	19th & 20th	8th	40	8th	21st	26	8th	19	8th	13	21				
April	49.9	38.9	44.4	-3.2	29th & 30th	1st & 8th	43	1st & 8th	22nd & 23rd	27	2nd	22	2nd	5	12				
May	61.1	48.1	54.6	+1.6	8th	1st & 15th	54	1st & 15th	31st	42	22nd	36	22nd	0	0				
June	67.3	53.9	60.6	+2.2	6th	11th	60	11th	9th & 10th	46	30th	44	30th	0	0				
July	65.7	53.5	59.6	-2.1	7th	24th	62	24th	24th	48	10th 15th & 22nd	40	22nd	0	0				
August	67.8	55.3	61.5	-0.3	3rd & 4th	18th 19th 20th 21st & 22nd	62	18th 19th 20th 21st & 22nd	5th	45	18th	40	18th	0	0				
September	64.8	53.8	59.3	+0.4	5th	13th & 14th	60	13th & 14th	5th	43	16th	42	16th	0	0				
October	59.0	47.4	53.2	+0.2	11th	21st	49	21st	2nd	36	22nd	30	22nd	0	1				
November	53.2	44.3	48.7	+2.3	2nd	14th	46	14th	2nd	30	16th	23	16th	1	4				
December	44.9	36.6	40.8	-1.3	3rd & 4th	27th	33	27th	4th	26	25th 27th & 28th	22	28th	9	18				
Average for year	55.8	44.9	50.3	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Totals	45	82				

TABLE III

YEAR 1970	HUMIDITY			RAINFALL: WATERLOO SQUARE (INCHES)						
	Average Temperature at 0900 G. M. T.		Relative humidity. Saturation = 100	Monthly Totals (Inches)			Difference from Average of forty-five years 1924-1968	Greatest fall in 24 hours (Inches)	No. of rainy days of .01 inch or more	No. of rainy days of .04 inch or more
	Dry Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)	Wet Bulb (Degrees Fahr.)		Day 0900 to 1800 G. M. T.	Night 1800 to 0900 G. M. T.	Totals				
January ...	41.4	40.4	91	1.53	3.03	4.56	+1.41	0.84 on 29th	23	19
February ...	40.7	38.5	81	0.67	1.69	2.36	+0.17	0.29 on 12th	18	16
March ...	41.8	39.3	78	0.60	1.41	2.01	+0.15	0.61 on 12th	18	14
April ...	46.3	43.3	76	0.90	1.69	2.59	+0.72	0.43 on 20th	18	15
May ...	56.4	52.6	76	0.49	0.62	1.11	-0.91	0.48 on 14th	7	5
June ...	63.2	58.1	73	0.10	1.18	1.28	-0.45	0.39 on 30th	10	7
July ...	61.4	57.4	77	0.47	1.54	2.01	-0.08	0.38 on 7th	12	11
August ...	63.6	59.3	77	0.70	2.57	3.27	+0.82	0.86 on 18th	11	9
September ...	61.8	58.3	81	1.29	1.82	3.11	+0.60	0.95 on 14th	14	12
October ...	54.3	51.3	80	0.30	0.83	1.13	-1.96	0.40 on 6th	13	8
November ...	49.7	47.4	84	1.55	6.75	8.30	+4.72	1.40 on 13th	24	18
December ...	41.4	39.9	87	0.35	1.13	1.48	-1.70	0.37 on 3rd	18	11
Year's Average	51.8	48.8	79	-	-	-	+3.54	-	-	-
Totals ...	-	-	-	8.95	24.26	33.21	-	-	186	145

TABLE IV

BRIGHT SUNSHINE					
YEAR 1970	Totals: Hours and tenths	Difference from average of forty-five years 1924-1968	Number of sun recorded days	Brightest days	
				Date	Hours
January ...	42.4 (48.0)	-25.6	15 (18)	4th	7.2
February ...	134.9 (96.0)	+52.9	24 (22)	20th	9.5
March ...	135.5 (80.1)	-5.0	27 (19)	19th	9.5
April ...	150.7 (227.7)	-23.8	27 (29)	20th	11.4
May ...	251.3 (205.6)	+30.4	29 (30)	23rd	14.3
June ...	281.8 (292.7)	+47.2	29 (29)	21st	14.8
July ...	229.0 (270.7)	+12.2	31 (30)	12th	14.7
August ...	226.3 (212.4)	+18.2	29 (31)	1st	13.3
September ...	191.0 (137.2)	+26.9	28 (28)	20th	11.5
October ...	121.3 (146.3)	-2.5	23 (27)	3rd & 9th	9.8
November	68.0 (97.6)	-5.4	26 (24)	15th	8.4
December	65.7 (33.6)	+3.4	23 (16)	5th	7.0
Totals	1897.9 (1847.9)	+129.0	311 (303)	-	-

The figures in brackets relate to the corresponding periods last year

INDEX

Accumulations ...	...	...	...	38	Maternal Mortality ...	...	...	10, 11, 20
Ambulance Facilities ...	...	...	...	24	Maternity and Child Welfare ...	...	...	20, 22
Animals - Nuisances ...	...	...	...	38	Meals on Wheels ...	...	...	4
Area ...	...	...	...	11	Measles ...	...	...	14
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	29	Meat and Other Foods ...	...	...	29, 30, 31
Births and Birthrate ...	4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13				Mental Health ...	...	...	19, 24
Burial of the Dead ...	...	...	...	17	Meteorology ...	...	...	39-44
Butchers' Shops ...	...	...	...	29	Midwives ...	...	...	20
Bye-laws ...	...	...	...	18, 36	Milk ...	...	...	28, 29, 30, 31
Caravans ...	...	...	...	36	Mortuary ...	...	...	17
Cancer ...	6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13				National Assistance Act ...	...	...	17
Causes of Death ...	...	...	...	11, 12, 13	Neonatal Death Rate ...	...	...	11
Cesspool Cleansing ...	...	...	...	35, 38	Noise ...	...	...	38
Child Welfare ...	...	...	...	20	Nuisances ...	...	...	38
Children's Care Fund ...	...	...	...	17	Nursing in the Home ...	...	...	21
Clinics ...	...	...	...	20, 21	Nursing Homes ...	...	...	17
Comparability Factors ...	...	...	...	8	Nursing Equipment ...	...	...	21
Council Members ...	...	...	...	2	Offensive Trades ...	...	...	36
Deaths and Death-rate ...	4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13				Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act ...	...	...	38
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	13	Perinatal Death Rate ...	...	...	11
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	7, 9, 22, 23	Persons in need of Care ...	...	...	17
Disinfestation ...	...	...	...	38	Pet Animals ...	...	...	38
Ditches ...	...	...	...	38	Petroleum Acts ...	...	...	38
Domiciliary Service ...	...	...	...	21	Pleasure Fairs ...	...	...	36
Drainage ...	...	...	...	35, 38	Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	14, 23, 24
Dysentery ...	...	...	...	14	Population ...	...	...	4, 6, 8, 10, 11
Factories and Workplaces ...	...	...	...	37, 38	Public Conveniences ...	...	...	38
First Aid Station ...	...	...	...	5, 17	Public Health Committee ...	...	...	2
Food Poisoning ...	...	...	...	14, 28, 38	Public Baths ...	...	...	36
Foods: Meat and Other ...	...	...	...	28, 29, 30, 31	Rateable Value ...	...	...	7, 9, 11
General Statistics ...	...	...	...	6-11	Rats and Mice Destruction ...	...	...	35
Hairdressers ...	...	...	...	38	Refuse Collection and Disposal ...	...	...	36
Health Education ...	...	...	...	21	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	7, 9, 14
Health Visitors ...	...	...	...	20	Sewerage ...	...	...	35
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952 ...	...	...	...	38	Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	28, 29, 33
Home Help ...	...	...	...	21	Smallpox ...	...	...	19, 24
Home Nursing ...	...	...	...	21	Smoke ...	...	...	38
Hospital Car Service ...	...	...	...	24	Social Conditions ...	...	...	11
Hospitals ...	...	...	...	18, 19	Staff ...	...	...	3, 5
Houses (inhabited) ...	...	...	...	7, 9, 11	Stillbirths ...	...	...	11
Housing ...	4, 7, 9, 25, 26, 27, 33, 34				Swimming Baths ...	...	...	36
Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	29, 30, 31	Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	...	...	36
Immunisation (Diphtheria) ...	...	...	...	22, 23	Tetanus ...	...	...	23
Infantile Mortality ...	6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13				Tuberculosis ...	7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 19, 21		
Infectious Diseases ...	...	...	...	7, 9, 14, 15, 38	Vaccination ...	...	...	24
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	...	...	...	19	Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	19
Jaundice (Infective) ...	...	...	...	14	Vital Statistics ...	...	...	4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11
Legislation in Force ...	...	...	...	17, 18	Water ...	...	...	32
					Whooping Cough ...	...	...	23
					Zymotic Diseases ...	...	...	7, 9

